

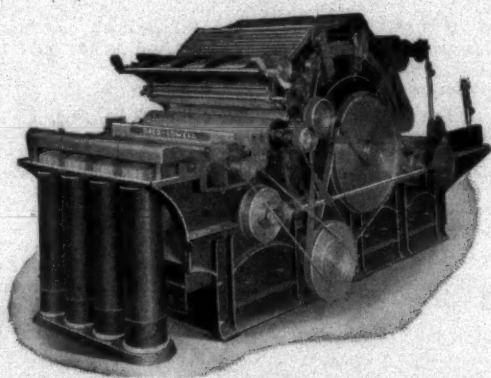
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 8, 1915

NUMBER 6

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS



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TEXTILE MACHINERY

Complete Waste
Reworking Plants

ROGERS W. DAVIS, - Southern Agent - CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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BOBBINS AND SHUTTLES

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811 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Richmond, Va.OFFICERS: C. L. SMITH, President and Treasurer
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Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Rolls for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
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25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION
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Perfect materials at low prices. Special information given free by practical men for Sizing, Weighting, Finishing, and Dyeing of all kinds of goods.

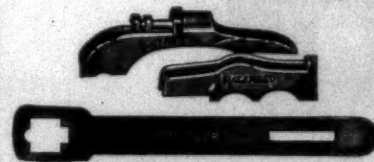
If your Finishing is not satisfactory, call on us. We can help you.

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Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

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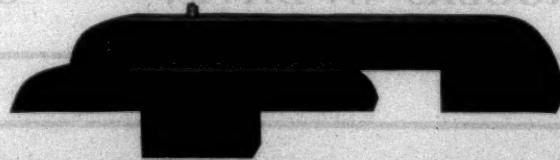
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"NIGRUM" Treated Wood SADDLES

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Which Require No Oil or Grease and Save You Money in Many Ways

If not, write to us at once for information

**GRAPHITE LUBRICATING COMPANY, - - Bound Brook, N. J.****PURO****Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.**

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

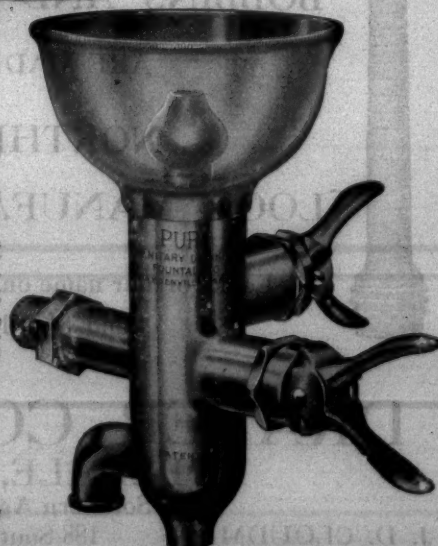
SAFETY FIRST PURO SERVICE ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary
Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.



Actual Size 7" High

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 8, 1915

NUMBER 5

Sketch of a Traveling Man

His heart is light. His share of the blessings of this world consist of good health and his job, and he is happy. He has a wealth of sympathy for the troubles of mankind, and they worry him—when he lets them. So he banishes them from his thoughts, and learns to carry the light heart. You see, he is a salesman.

He wears a smile. Not because he is continuously happy. Not because the world goes out of its way to make him feel good. Beneath that smiling physiognomy lie pucker strings that could screw his face into a pickle dish if something should slip. But he smiles. He tries to forget the pucker strings. And he succeeds, and then smiles some more. You see, he is a salesman.

He is glad to see you. Not because

his goods. He is proud of them both. He holds his head up high, not because he looks down on his neighbor but because he wants recognition, and plays his cards above the table. Representation means responsibility. Should he slip, it reflects on the house. It is always safe to be dignified. So he holds his head up high. You see, he is a salesman.

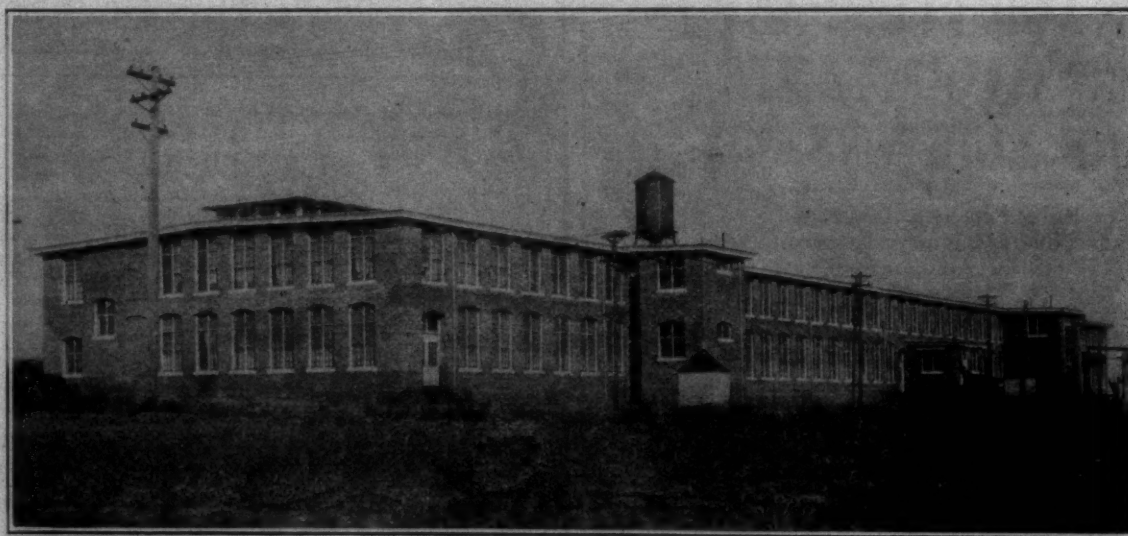
He is dressed in the latest fashion, not too loud, not freakish, but sufficiently up-to-date to give his house and his goods a modern setting. A hundred times a day he makes the statement that to keep on he firing line of progress, the trade must use his goods, or be classed with the back numbers. It's today and tomorrow with him, not yesterday. He can't talk modern

incidents of his career, but because he finds it both a convenience and a necessity. It is convenient to find business parley automatically lubricated by the oil of his good nature, and it is necessary, when coming in contact with people who have none of it, to call on his own supply and let it grease the ways. He is good-natured. Yes, he has to be. You see, he is a salesman.

He is smart. Not because he has gone to college and has a sheepskin to show for it. Not because he stays up nights and read books. But because he has to be the master when closing in on a prospect, or a customer. He knows that in a hand-to-hand conflict the stronger wins, and when a prospect is at bay he must not only convince him but he must make him want the goods. A fool

for pessimism means death. The man and meet him face to face. For the time being, at least, there are but two persons on earth, himself and his man. Forbidden hands, dubious headshakes, cautioning advice, are but the hurdles. He wins the race because he has grit and courage. You see, he is a salesman.

He is an optimist. Not because he loses orders or is frequently turned down on the very brink of success, but because at times he must create the very atmosphere he breathes. The cold water that is frequently thrown over him must either have the invigorating effect of a shower bath or he must permit himself to be drowned in it—and he prefers to live. Pessimism is deaf and blind. Optimism hears all, sees all. Defeat for him dares not spell pessimism. For pessimism means death. The



Hamerick Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

he experiences any keen personal delight at seeing you. Not because your visage is always good for sore eyes to look at. But because he wants to talk to you. Not to the common everyday you that you wear in your buttonhole and that any and everyone may see, but the one you keep under cover and trot out on occasions only. The you that has a good opinion of itself, and falls for a little flattery. The you, that you recognize as your real self, but seldom have the time or opportunity to visit with. He looks you squarely in the eye and says he is glad to see you, because he wants to meet your real inner self. You see, he is a salesman.

He holds his head up high, not because he is stuck on himself but because he believes in his house and

improvements in a last year's suit. You see, he is a salesman.

He is clean, within and without. Not that he has webbed feet and fells strange out of a bathtub. Not because he suffers when compelled to wear his linen for two consecutive days. But because he frequently finds his customers indifferent and apathetic, and has to get close to them and stay by them. Frequently, too, some customer takes a shine to him and insists on seeing much of his society. So he can't take any chances. He has to be prepared. He has to play safe, so he keeps his clothing and his person clean and wholesome. You see, he is a salesman.

He is good-natured. Not because it is a family trait. Not because it is thrust upon him by the happy

can't do it. The rebuffs and defeats which fall to his lot result in the mental alertness and refinement that spell education in a truly practical sense. He must be up to the minute. The latest news and intelligence must be smart. You see, he is a salesman.

He has courage. Not because he is a soldier at heart. Not because he is a volunteer and would rather fight than eat. But he has learned that that for which we seek does not always lie on the ground before us, but is hidden in secret, out-of-the-way places and must be ferreted out. A certain man must be seen. A hundred voices say, "You can't see him." A certain man must be reached. A hundred arms bar the way. Shall he shrink away or be pushed back? No, he must reach

prospects must always be bright. Though he sells coffins his line must be a happy line. It must be a pleasure to talk his goods, to buy them and sell them. So he is an optimist, because he is a salesman.

Beneath the beetle's horny shell, folded away out of sight, lies a pair of thin, membranous, iridescent wings. Coaxed by the warm southwest wind it spreads them out on a summer evening and soars away into the mysterious distance.

And the salesman, footsore, weary, and tempted by an hour of solitude, forgets his goods and his line, shuffles out of the uniform you have learned to know, and gives himself up to communion with his inner self.

Look at him closely. Those lines
(Continued on Page 15.)

Dyestuff Famine.

The Department of Commerce, in a statement says that a "color famine" is due in this country, because of the inability of manufacturers to get dyestuffs from Germany.

"What does the future hold in store for American users of dyestuffs, now that shipments of dyes from Germany are practically out of the question," asked the Department in the announcement calling attention to an article by Thomas H. Norton, Commercial Agent on Dyestuffs for American Textile and Other Industries.

"In England the absolute necessity for immediate action has led to an attempt to manufacture the coal-tar dyes on a large scale at home. To this end a great company has been formed, backed by the Government, and the avowed object is complete and permanent independence of the German dyemaking. Similar action has been taken in France.

"Conditions in this country have not at any time been so alarming as in England, but of late the seriousness of the situation has been increasing very rapidly. The supply of dyes from Germany has been cut off entirely and American dye makers are not in a position to supply more than a fraction of the demand."

"What is to be done?" asks the Department of Commerce. "Are the men to be limited to Palm Beach suits and white ties and the lads denied the popular and distracting popular blue, battleship gray putty-Russian green, sand and canary, or is it possible that American ingenuity and grit will finally discover a way out and establish a domestic industry that will once for all remove the necessity of depending on others for our colors.

"There are many difficulties in the way of solving this question of the dyestuffs supply. If the war is to end in the near future, it is possible that the German manufacturers will regain their foreign markets. In this connection, it should be borne in mind, that the German industry is exceptionally well organized, that the \$10,000,000 or so spent abroad by Americans for colors is a tempting prize, and that a foreign corporation may resort to tactics here in America that our own corporations may not employ. Money and energy put into the dyestuffs industry at this time may be wasted unless a way is found to curb the activities of the foreign companies when the war is over. In fact, there are a great many things to consider in connection with this dyestuff problem, as has been very clearly shown in a report on the subject prepared at the request of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by Commercial Agent Norton. A chemist of unquestioned standing, whose experience and long residence in Germany have fitted him particularly well for this task.

"According to Doctor Norton, the United States manufactures only about \$3,000,000 worth of dyestuffs, and even that amount is made chiefly from imported materials. A small proportion only is made from American crude coal-tar compounds. American tar works however, are in a

position to furnish all the crude compounds needed. In the manufacture of intermediates, the productions is restricted to four or five companies, and these cover only about one-quarter of the needs of American color works. Such heavy chemicals as are needed in the production of intermediates and their transformation into finished dyes can be supplied by domestic concerns. Finished dyes are manufactured by four companies which supply about 100 different colors, largely however by 'assembling' nearly finished foreign products. These four firms command a capital of about \$3,000,000 and are bold and enterprising in their attempts to build up an American industry. From such a beginning, with unlimited raw material and the splendid home markets it seems that some solution of the problem ought to be found."

Doctor Norton, after reviewing the dyestuffs situation in the United States, and in Germany, makes the following summary:

"It appears that numerous American industries are dependent upon the use of dyestuffs, and that artificial dyestuffs have displaced nearly all the natural dyestuffs; that the American consumption of artificial dyestuffs has obtained an annual value of about \$15,000,000 and of this only about \$3,000,000 worth is supplied by domestic production, the rest coming mainly by way of Germany; that since the war in Europe, German makers have not been able to supply the entire demand and, in consequence, prices have risen from 25 to 50 per cent on such dyestuffs as can be delivered. The supply of coal tar dyestuffs throughout the world is completely dominated by the German industry. Germany furnishing in 1913 about 7 per cent of the total world's consumption. The German dyestuffs industry has been chiefly developed by the inventive power of the German chemists, combined with a wealth of technical skill and keen business management scarcely equalled in any other branch of manufactures.

Sufficient Coat Tar.

"In the United States, the supply of coal tar is sufficient to provide all the crudes required for the manufacture of the dyestuffs consumed in this country. Our manufacture of heavy chemicals is well developed and able to expand rapidly and supply all needed chemicals in the production of intermediate and their transformation into finished dyes. Ninety per cent of the dyes now consumed in the United States are patent-free, and the remaining 10 per cent will soon be free from patent restriction. The advance of the American dyestuff industry beyond certain limits is persistently checked and prevented by the united action of German producers in under selling. The present crisis has evoked deep interest on the part of all concerned—tar distillers, manufacturers of chemicals, manufacturers of dyestuffs, and users of the same, and economists in general—as to how the problem can be solved.

Capital is Ready.

"It appears, furthermore, that

Figures on Ball-Bearing Spindles

The table given below shows the saving to be made on 1,000 spindles, by the use of the Chapman (Ball Bearing) Gravity Spindle at a cost of \$1 a spindle, as compared with the ordinary journal bearing spindle at a cost of 50c. a spindle. Based on 70 spindles to a horse power, 1,000 spindles require 14.28-horse power, and at a cost of \$25 per horse power amounts to \$357 yearly. Thirty per cent saving of horse power by the use of the Ball Bearing Gravity Spindle amounts to \$107.10 annually.

By computing and adding interest on both the extra cost of the Ball Bearing Spindle and the saving in power for 20 years, the estimated life of a spindle, the result is as follows:

		Compound Interest at 5% added.		Saving deducted.	Net result.
1st year.....	\$ 500.00	\$ 25.00 =	\$ 525.00	\$107.10	\$ 417.90
2nd year.....	417.90	20.89 =	438.79	107.10	331.69
3rd year.....	331.69	16.59 =	348.28	107.10	241.18
4th year.....	241.18	12.06 =	253.24	107.10	146.14
5th year.....	146.14	7.31 =	153.45	107.10	46.35
				Saving added.	Net saving.
6th year.....	46.35	2.32 =	48.67	107.10	58.43
7th year.....	58.43	2.92 =	61.25	107.10	168.45
8th year.....	168.45	8.42 =	176.87	107.10	286.97
9th year.....	286.97	14.35 =	301.32	107.10	408.42
10th year.....	408.42	20.42 =	428.84	107.10	535.94
11th year.....	535.94	26.80 =	562.74	107.10	669.84
12th year.....	669.84	33.49 =	703.33	107.10	810.43
13th year.....	810.43	40.52 =	850.95	107.10	958.05
14th year.....	958.05	47.90 =	1,005.95	107.10	1,113.05
15th year.....	1,113.05	55.65 =	1,168.70	107.10	1,275.80
16th year.....	1,275.80	63.79 =	1,339.59	107.10	1,446.69
17th year.....	1,446.69	72.33 =	1,519.12	107.10	1,626.22
18th year.....	1,626.22	81.31 =	1,707.53	107.10	1,814.63
19th year.....	1,814.63	90.73 =	1,905.36	107.10	2,012.46
20th year.....	2,012.46	100.62 =	2,113.08	107.10	2,220.18

SOUTHERN AGENTS

Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

MOORE'S MILL GLOSS WHITE

The whitest interior gloss paint possible to produce—will retain its whiteness satisfactorily for years. It can be re-coated in the years to come without danger of cracking or peeling, and unlike similar paints, will retain its gloss indefinitely. Can be cleansed with soap and water without injurious effects.

MILL FLAT WHITE

Superior in wearing quality to all others for the reason that only prepared and treated oil is used as a binder, and there is absolutely no rosin or gum in its composition. Non-poisonous, as it contains no lead. Will not turn yellow with age.

Mill Water Paints and Mill Colored Paints

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Moore's products are sold strictly on merit. Will furnish samples free of cost for practical demonstration or test with similar paints. We believe their merits will manifest themselves so that the most skeptical will be convinced.

BENJAMIN MOORE & CO.,

Manufacturers

New York Chicago Cleveland Toronto

some American chemical works and American manufacturers of dyestuffs are ready to embark capital and experience in very materially enlarging the present limited scope of the American coal tar chemical industry, using American crudes and intermediates, provided effective legislation is enacted to prohibit dumping and to prevent such action toward control of our markets by a foreign monopoly as is now prohibited in domestic industries.

"Far-reaching efforts appear to have been made in England and France under Government auspices to free these countries from dependence on any foreign service for their supply of dyestuffs."

Discussing the outlook for the immediate future, Doctor Norton says: "While nearly enough coal tar dyes are now being shipped from Germany to meet the current needs of the American consumers, the fact is not disguised on either side of the ocean that at any moment this supply may be largely or totally suspended. Several factors enter here into consideration. Naval operations in the existing war may assume such a character that maritime connections with the port of Rotterdam may be completely severed. There is in this case a possibility of utilizing an Italian port, such as Genoa, from which small amounts of dyes have already been shipped to New York.

May Commandeer Benzol.

"The German supply of benzol may be commandeered for use in motors in place of gasoline. Benzol is a raw material absolutely essential for the manufacture of the majority of aniline dyes.

"The German Government may require for military purposes in the manufacture of explosives the entire stock of nitric acid. This would be practically equivalent to closing nearly every factory engaged in making dyestuffs.

"It is thus evident that any prolongation of the present war increases the probabilities of a serious famine in artificial dyestuffs.

Three Ways Out.

Responsible heads of textile works who have studied the problem find three outlets from the dilemma.

1. The textile industries may be forced to put upon the market goods that are undyed.

2. A return may be made temporarily to the use of natural dyestuffs. The majority of tints now in common use could not be produced at all. Needless to say, there would be involved a revolution in methods of buying.

3. The attempt could be made to build up rapidly an American coal-tar dyestuffs industry. This would certainly demand some time, but would insure permanent freedom in the future, from the dangers to which so many of our great industries are now exposed.

The desirability, and even urgency of adopting the necessary measures for the creation of such a National industry have been advocated most earnestly by consumers of dyestuffs, by chemists, and economists.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that Great Britain has bought up all of the British India

indigo, and is preparing to manufacture its own dyes from natural sources.

Export Trade Improving.

One of the most hopeful bits of news concerning trade prospects in China for cotton goods is that relating to shipments ordered from the mills in this country in the past week. Nearly 8,000 bales of sheetings that were held on order for China shipment are now on the way there as a consequence of instructions given by the purchasers, who paid for the goods long ago but who could not ship them because of the state of trade in China. Stocks of American goods in first hands in China are now very low and as navigation with the up-country is beginning again there is every reason to look for a further movement to the interior of goods held by Chinese merchants. In other words, the distribution of American goods is being resumed after a long interval of uncertainty.

There was some small business done for India shipment during the week. A larger business could be done if shipping facilities were normal so that April-May shipments could be assured. The business done with India is on a very close basis, and with freight charges high and deliveries uncertain there is no inducement to speculate on the probability of getting shipping when antees from the shippers traders it is needed. In the absence of guarantee are disposed to transact only a small business. Standard drills are still held at 6-4c.

There has been some further small Red Sea and African business. It has not been large, but it is declared that fully 20,000 bales have been sold to that country this year, not to speak of sales made last year and already reflected in figures of shipments. In these markets the American goods are finding the place they held before the competition of interior quantities made in Italy and Austria and sold at a price having no regard to American standard qualities.

The demand for goods from Manila continues fair and shipments on old orders are good. Americans are getting the bulk of the business offering in that market and as soon as transportation facilities from the islands are improved so that products there may be brought

to market there is every reason to look for a sustained purchasing here.

The South American demand is scattered, but it seems to be growing steadily. Many odd width goods are being made for the markets there. Some mills are making 24 and 26-inch sheetings, and narrow bleached goods are being sold there. There has been a partial reinstatement on the West Coast of many brands of American sheetings that were once very popular in those markets and a fuller trade on them is anticipated in the future. Colombia has been buying well of prints. Fancy fine cottons are being sold to Argentina in increasing quantities.

The West Indian trade has been very fair. Some of the island markets have bought goods here in larger quantities than ever before and it is stated that Cuba has purchased liberally.

Throughout all parts of the world American duck is being asked for and some very substantial sales have been made. It is stated that New Zealand has bought some of the choice American brands of duck in a large way. Cuba has been a large buyer of duck. Australia has bought well and the Argentine is constantly asking for small quantities. Nearly every Southern going steamer is carrying increasing quantities of cotton goods and dry goods of all sorts.—Journal of Commerce.

Needles For Hosiery Manufacture.

It is not alone in the lack of domestic dye products that Great Britain now finds its industries seriously hampered by the war. Germany has heretofore been the main source of supply for the special types of needles used in knitting machines, and also for needles required in the boot and shoe and other industries, and in the manufacture of these needles German firms had reached a higher standard of product than the home manufacturers. There is now a very embarrassing shortage here, and, as in the dye industry, the lead which years of technical development have given the Germans can not be overcome in a short time. Efforts to tide over the difficulty are meeting with partial success only.

These striking object lessons with respect to the danger of too great dependence upon sources of supply that may be cut off by war or other

causes might well be studied to advantage by our own manufacturers. They emphasize the unwisdom of neglecting to keep abreast of the highest development of methods of manufacture and the importance of establishing sources of supply at home when the necessary raw materials are available and the technical skill essential to this plan is at hand. Expenditures in this field may well be regarded as insurance against the serious losses and, in some directions, the dangers to the safety of the State which lie in too great economic reliance on possible hostile countries.—Consular Reports.

CLINCHFIELD AT THE PANAMA CANAL

Has made the same enviable record for high fuel efficiency and low power cost that have characterized its performance in the big cotton mills and on prominent railway lines of the Carolinas.

The following quotation from an official report to Col. George W. Goethals, Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, speaks for itself:—

"Although the test was a thorough and practical one which places Clinchfield Coal in a superior light for our purposes."

Clinchfield Coal and Clinchfield Service have won the admiration of chemists, engineers and firemen alike. Let us demonstrate its economy and efficiency in your plant, under the direction of your own engineer, assisted by our fuel engineer. For particulars address

Clinchfield Fuel Company
Desk 3, Spartanburg, S. C.

"The Coal of High Heat Value."

"The Clinchfield Route"

Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry.
and

Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway
of South Carolina

EFFECTIVE NOV. 26, 1914.

Eastern Standard Time.

Southbound—No. 3, Passenger, Daily

Lv. Dante, Va. 8:30 a. m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va. 8:52 a. m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va. 10:17 a. m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn. 11:45 a. m.
Lv. Marion, N. C. 3:55 p. m.
Lv. Bostic, N. C. 4:57 p. m.
Ar. Spartanburg, S. C. 6:06 a. m.

No. 5 Mixed, Daily

Lv. Dante, Va. 12:50 p. m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va. 1:20 p. m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va. 3:15 p. m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn. 5:18 p. m.
Ar. Erwin, Tenn. 6:30 p. m.
Northbound—No. 2, Passenger, Daily.
Lv. Erwin, Tenn. 8:15 a. m.
Ar. Johnson City, Tenn. 8:55 a. m.
Ar. Speer's Ferry, Va. 10:35 a. m.
Ar. St. Paul, Va. 12:17 p. m.
Ar. Dante, Va. 12:40 p. m.

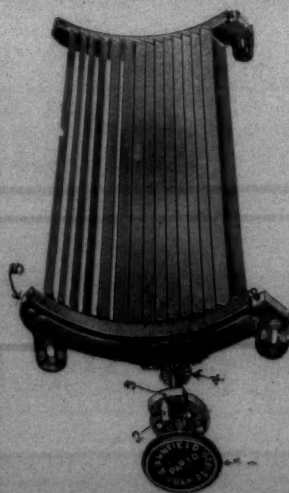
No. 4, Passenger, Daily.

Lv. Spartanburg, S. C. 11:00 a. m.
Ar. Bostic, N. C. 12:07 p. m.
Ar. Marion, N. C. 1:05 p. m.
Ar. Johnson City, Tenn. 5:18 p. m.
Ar. Speer's Ferry, Va. 7:02 p. m.
Ar. St. Paul, Va. 8:35 p. m.
Ar. Dante, Va. 9:00 p. m.

Patrons are requested to apply to nearest Agent for definite information, or to

CHAS. T. MANDEL,
Asst. Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

J. J. CAMPION,
V.-Pres. and Traffic Manager.



Arnfield Grid Bars

for Cotton Openers and Lappers

ADJUSTABLE

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Clean and prepare cotton better
for your cards.

ALFRED ARNFIELD

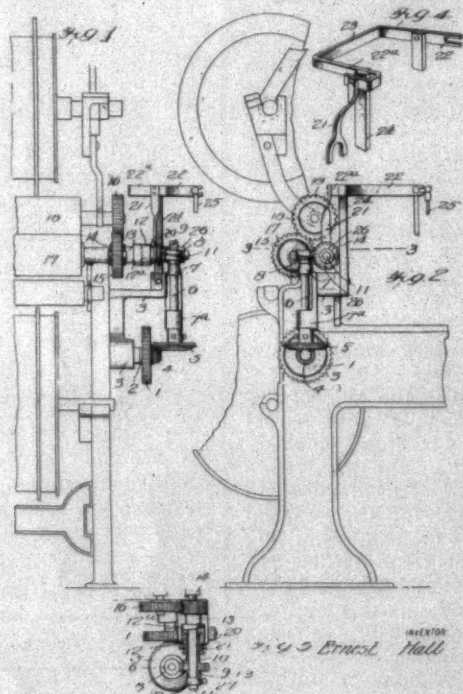
Lawrence, Mass.

Attachment for Looms

This invention by Ernest Hall of Kannapolis, N. C., is an improvement in attachments for looms of any character, but especially for the Crompton-Knowles terry loom, and has for its object to provide an attachment of the character specified, which may be applied to or detached from a loom of any character, and wherein mechanism is provided for connecting a rotating part of the loom with the pile rollers for operating the said rollers during the weaving of terry or pile material, to deliver an even and uniform pile of any desired length, the said connection being operated to connect and disconnect the rotating part of the loom with the pile rollers by the pattern chain.

One of the sections 12 of a clutch is feathered on the sleeve 10 and the other section 12a of the clutch is secured to a sleeve 13, also journaled on the shaft 11. The sleeve 13 is provided with a wide pinion 14, which meshes with a pinion 15 on the pile roller 17. The pile rollers are arranged as shown in Fig. 1, and the gear wheel 15 of the roller 17 meshes with a gear wheel 16 on the roller 18, in such manner that the pinion 14 when in operation will drive the rollers 17 and 18.

The clutch section 12 is provided with a hub, having an annular groove 20, which is engaged by the arms of a fork on the lower end of a lever 21. The lever 21 is connected to the mechanism which is operated



In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a front view of a portion of a loom provided with the attachment. Fig. 2 is an end view of Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the attachment with parts in section, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the clutch operating mechanism.

The Crompton-Knowles terry loom is, as is known, capable of weaving pile cloth or plain cloth, as may be desired. The attachment is designed to be connected with the loom, and is driven thereby.

A gear wheel 1 is arranged on a stub shaft 2, which extends horizontally from a supporting bracket 3, which is bolted to the frame of a loom and is designed to support the entire attachment. The gear wheel 2 is driven by the loom, and a bevel gear wheel 4 is secured to the gear wheel at the outer side thereof.

The bevel gear 4 meshes with a bevel gear 5, which is secured to the lower end of a shaft 6, journaled in bearings 7 and 7a, supported by the bracket 3, before mentioned. The upper end of the shaft 6 is provided with a worm 8, which meshes with a worm wheel 9, secured to a sleeve 10, which is journaled on a shaft 11, supported by the bracket 3, before mentioned.

by the pattern chain of the loom, to move the said clutch section toward and from the section 12a.

The clutch sections 12 and 12a are connected at all times when weaving pile material. When weaving plain cloth, the sections are disengaged. A bracket comprising a body 23 and arms 22 and 22a extending approximately parallel and in the same direction from the body is mounted in a manner to be described, and its movement is controlled by the pattern chain.

Each arm 22 and 22a is pivoted to a vertical brace or strut 24, which extends upwardly from the bracket 3, in such manner that when the free end of the arm 22 is lifted, the arm 22a will be swung in the same direction.

The lever 21 is connected to the arm 22a in such manner that when the bracket arm is operated by the pattern chain, the clutch section 12 will be moved toward or from the section 12a to connect or disconnect the sleeve 10 and the sleeve 13.

When the clutch sections 12 and 12a are connected, the gear wheel 14 will be driven from the worm 9, and the worm 8 is so related to the worm wheel 9, that one complete rotation of the worm 8 will move the

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worm wheel 9 a distance of one tooth. That is, the sleeve 10 is rotated a distance of one tooth of the wheel 9 from every complete rotation of the shaft 6, and the connection between the worm 8 and the rotating part of the loom which drives the gear wheel 1 is such that the worm 8 will make a complete rotation every three picks of the loom.

The length of the pile delivered by the pile rollers 17 and 18 is in accordance with the number of teeth on the gear wheel 14, and the length may be varied by varying the num-

ber of teeth of the said wheel, the number of teeth being increased to increase the length of the pile delivered and decreased to have the pile shorter. The gear 14 is intended to be interchangeable, in order to provide for any desired length of pile.

It will be understood that the pile rollers 17 and 18 are the pile feeding rollers, which withdraw the pile from the warp beam and deliver it to the cloth being woven. The said rollers in practice are mounted in bearings which are adjustable toward and from the shaft 11, and the interchangeable gears 14 are of the same pitch, regardless of size. When the smaller gear 14 is used, the pile feeding rollers are adjusted toward the shaft 11, which when a larger gear 14 is used, the said rollers are adjusted away from the shaft 11.

Mechanism indicated at 25 and operated by the pattern chain connects the clutch 12-12a when it is desired to weave terry or pile material, while when it is desired to weave plain material the clutch sections are disengaged.

The outer end of the portion 22 of the bracket 22-22a-23 is moved upward by a riser on the pattern chain. A lever, not shown, rests upon the pattern chain, and the rod head 25 shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is connected to the lever. When the riser on the pattern chain engages the lever, it will swing the bracket 22-22a-23 in a direction to release the clutch sections, and the sections are engaged and disengaged in accordance with the indications from the pattern chain.

It will be understood that the improved attachment is designed for attachment to any make of loom being shown in the present instance which the Crompton-Knowles, and the attachment provides for a positive uniform feeding of a certain amount of pile warp at every three picks of the loom. The sleeve 10 is held on the shaft 11 by means of a collar 26, and a set screw 27 which is threaded through the collar into engagement with the shaft.

The operation of the attachment is as follows: It will be understood that in weaving terry cloth the clutch sections 12 and 12a are connected throughout the weave, and they are disconnected only when it is desired to weave a strip of plain cloth, as for instance to provide ornamentation at the end of the towel. Whenever the clutch sections 12 and 12a are connected as above mentioned, the pile warp is fed by the feeding rollers 17 and 18 every three picks of the loom. The pattern chain is so arranged that it does not operate the bracket 22-22a-23 during the weaving of the terry cloth. The gear wheel 1 is rotated continuously from the moving part of the loom, and the shaft 6 is also rotated continuously. The bevel gear wheels 4 and 5 are so related that for each three rotations of the bevel gear 4 the bevel gear 5 will be rotated once. Thus the shaft 6 and the worm 8 are rotated a complete rotation for every three complete rotations of the gear wheel 1. When the clutch sections 12 and 12a are connected, the worm wheel 9 and the gear wheel 14 will be moved a distance of one tooth of the worm wheel 9, for each complete rotation of the shaft 6 and the worm 8, and

since the shaft 6 and the worm 8 rotate once for each three picks of the loom, the pile rollers 17 and 18 will deliver warp at every three picks of the loom. The gear wheels 17 and 18 are never changed, the said wheels being moved toward or from the shaft 11 in accordance with the size of gear 14 used.

Ramblings in the Fire Room.

In rambling about the country, the symptom we invariably look for is an active industrial chimney, the more active the better. The more it belches out its thick black clouds of smoke the more we know we are needed, just so we can get someone to stop long enough for us to tell him so.

No matter how you view it; whether from cigars, cigarettes, pipes, burning cities or smoking chimneys, smoke costs money.

Smoke costs money—and its appearance at the top of the stack is an indication that something is wrong.

May be the boilers are so over-worked—or the chimney so small that there is little chance to show economy. Sometimes through "conservation piping" the work in the boiler plant is so lightened that the boilers are able to do better work as boilers.

It's like nervousness making the digestive apparatus go on a strike—and indigestion making one nervous. You can't tell where one ailment begins and the other leaves off.

But I want to say a word about the waste that goes on in the fire-room through lack of analysis or checking up.

Improper firing is the cause of a loss, right in New England where they accuse us of being parsimonious, of over eight millions of dollars (\$8,000,000.00) in every year.

If you burn coal—the chances are it is one of the big items of expense on your books.

Do you know of a single other item in your expense account that isn't the subject of scrutiny by a high priced man? And yet you entrust an investment that would buy most of us handsome houses to the care of a \$2.00 to \$3.00 a day man, without much checking up, no instructions, little encouragement to improve.

Now don't suppose I'm blaming that \$2.00 to \$3.00 a day man. On the whole he is doing better than you are. Because he's doing as well as he can—and you are not.

Speaking impersonally.

Burning coal is a little problem in chemistry—and there is a lot of information to be had in the subject which your fireman or your chief engineer would welcome if he could get hold of it.

What few take into consideration in the steam plant is that it is a manufacturing plant. It manufactures steam. How much steam? How much for power? How much for lighting? How much for heating? How much for processes about the plant?

Do you know?

If you don't, then why keep cost records of your production of the other things you manufacture and why not trust to the same luck to carry you through the business

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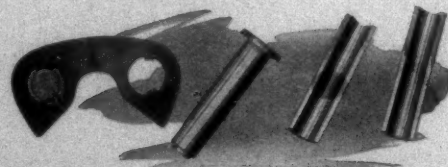
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trials and tribulations of the year with a credit balance in black ink.

And remember—just because you have a chief engineer—really the superintendent of your steam manufacturing department—is no real good reason why he shouldn't have, as he doubtless would welcome, the same intelligent oversight as you give your buying, your manufacturing or your financing.

I know a mill that spends \$15,000.00 a year for coal. By changing the piping; by balancing up the requirements for power, this plant could reduce its coal bill to about \$10,000.00.

A part of that saving would come from the actual economies brought about by changes in the piping.

Another and a considerable part would be brought about because the boiler plant itself could burn the coal to better advantage.

Another and a considerable part would obtain because the firemen would not have to just hump themselves to keep up steam, but could study how to burn coal to best advantage.

Taylor, by just studying the simple process of shoveling, reduced his costs of handling iron ore tremendously.

There is just as much to be gained not only in the shoveling of coal—but in the burning of it.—Park's Piping Parables issued by the G. M. Parks Co., of Fitchburg, Mass.

Operation of Tape Driven Spindles

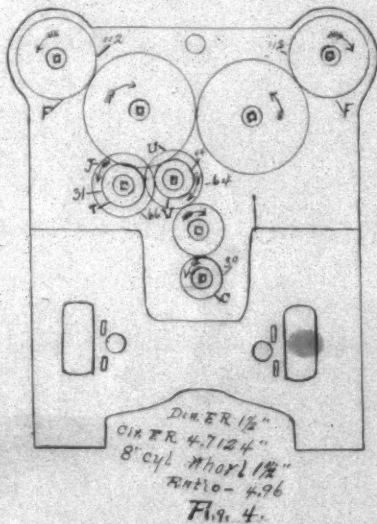
Contributed exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin by Yancey L. Yon.

(Continued from last week)

The Box-Head-Twist Gearing Arrangement.

With reference to Fig. 4, it will at once be seen that the twist gearing arrangement, differs from the gearing of the old style twisters, and in the calculations some difference will be found also, which will be clearly understood if a close study is made in the calculations to follow.

In the first place these gears are so arranged, to obtain a wide range of twists, as it is becoming true that the mills must make many different styles of goods of different widths and weights, which call for many different numbers of yarns of dif-



ferent twists and it will be noticed that in Fig. 4 a jack and twist gearing arrangement can be placed on both sides of the cylinder gear, and operate two different twist constants at the same time. This makes it possible to run one number of yarn, with one twist on one side of the machine and another number of yarn, with another twist on the other, which is very convenient in a crowded room, where many different numbers of yarn are twisted.

In Fig. 4 of the new twister the arrangement is as follows: C, cylinder, U, universal jack gear, V, variable cylinder gear, and the jack gear, J, the gear T being the twist change gear.

Now to make the jack gear in Fig.

4 equal the jack gear in an old style twister, (for which all the twist gear tables are prepared). It would be necessary to multiply the universal jack gear and the jack gear together and divide by the cylinder gear.

Example: What is the resultant jack gear, with a universal jack gear, of 64 teeth, jack gear of 66 teeth and a cylinder gear of 30 teeth?

Solution:

64×66

$= 4224$ resultant jack.

30

The twist constant for Fig. 4 is as follows: The front roll being 1 1/2 inch in diameter, the whorl or spindle groove pulley being 1 1/2 in. in diameter and the cylinder being 8 in.

$U 64 \times J 66 \times F 44 \times 4.96$ Ratio

$= 377.23$ twist

$V 44 \times C 30 \times 4.7124$ Cir. Ft. Roll

377.23 being the twist constant, which, when divided by the desired number of turns per inch to be inserted in the yarn, will give the twist gear to produce same.

Example: What twist gear will be required to insert 12.17 turns per inch in the yarn with the gearing arrangement of Fig. 4?

Solution

$377.23 \div 12.17 = 31$ gear.

To find the twist per inch that the gear is inserting divide the constant by the gear. Thus:

$377.23 \div 31 = 12.17$ nearly.

The constant can be changed easily by changing the jack gears or the cylinder gears.

The Changing From One Constant to Another.

As was stated previously it frequently becomes necessary to change the twist constant numbers to correspond or suit with the numbers and plies to be twisted. For instance:

Suppose a machine of twist constant of 377.23 was to be operated on 20s 2-ply filling, the twist to be inserted would be $20s \div 10 = 10s$ resultant number, the square root of the resultant number, multiplied by 3.50 for duck will equal the desired twist. Thus:

$\sqrt{10s} = 3.1623 \times 3.50 = 10.96$ or 11 turns per inch.

$377.23 \div 11 \text{ turns} = 34.29$ or 34 gear

required to produce same.

Now suppose this machine of the 377.23 constant must be changed from 20s 2-ply to 8s 5-ply filling the twist would be as follows:

$8s \div 5 = 1.60s$ resultant number. The square root of the resultant number multiplied by the twist multiplied by the twist multiple 3.50 gives the turns per inch.

$\sqrt{1.60} = 1.2649 \times 3.50 = 4.42$ turns.

We find that the required twist per inch is 4.42, this divided into the twist constant gives the twist gear. Thus:

$377.23 \div 4.42 = 85$ twist gear, which verifies our former statement that the twist constant must be changed so that a smaller twist gear can be used and obtain the required twist per inch.

Now, suppose we change the gear arrangement as follows:

Ratio

$U\text{-}Jack 64 \times Jack 70 \times F. 44 \times 4.96$

$V 52 \times C. 47 \times 7.124$ Cir. Front Roll

This arrangement gives a twist constant of 216.09, which divided by 4.42 turns per inch gives the gear.

Solution: $216.09 \div 4.42 = 49$ gear.

It will be noted the difference in the gears, due to the changing the constant number is great. But a 49 gear for 4.42 turns per inch is more desirable than a gear of 85 teeth, and then space in the gear head will not permit a gear of this size to be placed on.

Cleanliness and System in Twister Room.

Cleanliness and system in the twister room are very important factors, and the quality of the product depends greatly upon how the frames are kept cleaned up and as to how they are cleaned.

Now the idlers and under works of the tape twisters do not become very dirty as the flyings are not so great, but it is a very good rule to have all the idlers, rockers and all the underworks of the machines cleaned thoroughly once per week. The spindle bases should be cleaned once per week, and the creels and boards should be wiped out five times per day. Three times in the morning and twice in the evening. They should be kept clean, but should not be fanned out, as the

flyings will get into the yarn, and it is not exaggerating to say that gouts and knots should be looked after and prevented in the twister room more than any other department of the mill, as the heavy ply yarns permit them to show up more than in the carding and spinning of the single stock. The guide boards should be wiped out at all times, no fan, rags or flaps should be permitted in the room at any time.

Clean creels and a clean floor should be the endeavor of the overseer and his second hands for these points alone add much to the looks and sentiment of the room.

The fire water buckets should be kept clean and free from lint and should be kept full of clean fresh water, these buckets should be emptied and fresh water put in them once per week, the water and steam pipes should be kept clean from adhesive lint, the post should be brushed off once per week, all motors, shafting, hangers and pulleys should be cleaned once per week.

Each Saturday morning a good disinfectant should be poured around the base of the post columns in the nooks and corners in and around the cuspidors, to prevent diseases. The windows and curtains should be kept neat in appearance.

Dirty piles of waste, bobbins, sticks and trash should not be permitted in the room. The waste boxes should be kept in good appearance, and sweepings waste box should be kept clean and well disinfected to prevent germs.

The motors and belts should be looked after carefully and kept in good operating condition.

The motors should be drained and fresh oil put in them each week. The belts should be run crossed if possible, for there is less slippage in a crossed belt, and a cross belt has a clean surface at all times. To operate cross belts where the motor drive is used, it is an easy matter to reverse the motors and cross the belts.

All belts should be given a good washing with gasoline at intervals this kills the effects of oil in them.

(Continued Next Week.)

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Answer to Spinner.

Editor:

In answer to Spinner, I think if he would get behind the carder and keep the gouts out of the roving it would stop the accumulation of lint on the travelers. As he did not state what circle traveler he was running, my advice would be to use large circular travelers, changing them about every ten days or oftener. I have had two year's experience on the same numbers he mentioned.

Johnnie Bum.

Answer to Flute Roll.

Editor:

In answer to "Flute Roll" I think the principal cause of fluting of top leather rooms on spinning or on fly frames either is poor covering. This is a matter not given the attention it should receive.

Unless the best quality of cloth and leather is used, and the greatest care used in putting them on, the rolls soon become loose or rough and fluted, and no spinner can get off good work without keeping his leather rolls in first-class condition.

Student.

Answer to W. O.

Editor:

In answer to "W. O." my opinion is, taking it for granted that the stock is delivered at the back of the slubber in good condition, he should go over his slubber rollers and set them as close together as they will go without rubbing, or pulling out of line at the head end of the frame. He should then take out all worn top rollers and replace them with new ones. Then change tension gear so as to cause the ends to run a little slack from one doffing time to another without the operative having to let off a few notches occasionally. If he does as I have said, I see no reason why the thick and thin places should not stop showing up.

Carder and Spinner.

Answer to Pedro.

Editor:

The following is the solution of the cloth calculation asked for by "Pedro" in your last issue. Width reed, multiplied by picks per inch, divided by 36, gives yards filling per inch of cloth; multiplied by 36 gives yards of filling per yard of cloth; divided by 840 gives hanks of filling per yard of cloth.

$$30.5 \times 48 \times 36 \times 55$$

$$= 95.8$$

$$240 \times 55$$

The number of hanks of filling in any specified length of cloth is effected by only width in reed and picks per inch. The counts of filling therefore enter only into the calculation of the cloth weight.

Student.

Answer to L. K. B.

Editor:

In answer to L. K. B. of two weeks ago, would say that his idea is all right for single creel roving, but the weight of roving between bobbin and roller will often make it do what we called "slack off" in double creel.

A well know tack manufacturer makes a tack that is all right. It is about 3-8 inch long, has small body with oval head. If L. K. B. will make a little slot or frame, to drop his skewer in to hold it, take a piece of old spindle about 2 1-2 inches long and grind it oval at one end and taper to a needle point to centre with and use a tack hammer, he could efficiently fix any medium sized room in a few weeks spare time.

G. E. in last week's issue seems to think that a lathe or big supply bill is the only resort. I would say that if he was on an old job where it was necessary to run a soft twist in roving in order for the carding to keep up, and his superintendent was very close on supplies and he didn't want to move he would probably see it differently.

T. E. R.

Answer to Spinner.

Editor:

In answer to "Spinner's" questions, I believe he should have signed his name "Manager" or "Cotton Buyer," as his questions do not have the tone of a practical spinner. If he is careful in buying and grading his cotton, and sees that every bale is of good, strong staple 7-8 to 1 inch in length, and has a system in his mill by which he can control temperature and humidity, I see no reason why 30s hosiery yarns should vary more than 1-4 number either way and the breaking strength should not vary more than ten points to the 120 yard skein.

On the other hand is "Spinner" has no way of controlling humidity and temperature in his mill and knows no better than to buy the run of the field from different parts of the country, getting some cotton grown on light soil where the suffered a severe drought and the cotton did not mature, other cotton coming from good land where the season was good, he will continue to have trouble. In this way he will get a variation of from 1-2 to 1 inch staple, and if he then dumps this cotton in the mill as it comes, maybe not having more than a few bales at a time, he need not expect to go very long without wide variation in the numbers when spinning 30 hosiery yarns. I have known the above mentioned kinds of cotton and sudden changes in the atmosphere to cause 30s yarns to from 29s to 31s, or get as heavy as 28s and light as 32s, and break as much as 26 points on the weak side.

"Spinner," in my opinion, will have had running work, uneven yarn with weak places, dissatisfied

labor, etc., as long as he tries to make 30s hosiery yarns out of the run of the field cotton.

Carder and Spinner.

Shooting Cotton.

"One thing that has not been considered in its influence on cotton values is the tremendous use of guncotton by reason of the war. All the powder made in the United States is manufactured out of guncotton. The same statement is true as regards Russia, France and Germany. About 70 per cent of the powder made in England is manufactured out of guncotton. From 50 to 70 per cent of the powder made in Austria, Italy, Sweden and Norway is made out of guncotton. For making powder linters are preferred to the cotton of commerce. Linters are the parts of the fibers that adhere to the seed after grinding. There are machines not only for cutting this fiber from the seed, but, later, for shaving from the seed what remains of the fuzzy stuff. The powder-maker takes these fragments of cotton and chops and grinds them up into particles so small that not one is more than 3/1000ths of an inch in length, and then treats them with nitric acid and sulphuric acid. Then he washes them and gives another treatment to them, this time the dose being of ether and alcohol. That makes powder; and for practically every pound of linters used one pound of powder is the result. In American there are five great powder plants. Two—those at Dover, N. J., and Indian Head on the Potomac—are owned by the Government. Three—those at Kerney's Point, opposite Wilmington, Del., and those at Parlin, N. J., and Haskell, N. J.—are owned by private interests. The normal output of the American powder mills is 10,000,000 pounds a year. The extreme capacity is about 15,000,000 pounds. That means 30,000 bales of linters.

"Europe's powder-making capacity is from 10 to 20 times as great as that of America. It is possible for Europe to produce perhaps 300,000,000 pounds of powder in one year. If linters were used in all this powder-making it would amount to 600,000 bales of linters required by Europe. There is a suspicion that Europe is making and using all the powder it can. If that suspicion is warranted, 450,000 bales of linters would not be an excessive estimate to make for this account. If the powder people have not linters at hand they undoubtedly will turn to cotton. It necessitates more chopping, but that does not signify if the need is great. Some of the cotton bought by foreign agents recently probably will be shot away in rifles and big guns before the war ends. Recent newspaper reports indicate large orders for guncotton for the belligerent government.

"It is the gun of large caliber that eats up cotton. In the firing of a 12-inch gun 300 pounds of powder are

required. That means 300 pounds of cotton. One shot of a 12-inch gun requires as much powder as 42,000 shots of the rifle an infantryman uses, or 150 shots from an ordinary field gun. It is in a sea fight that cotton comes into its own, however. Theoretically it is possible for a battleship in firing all its guns to use 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of powder a minute—that is 10 to 12 bales of cotton.

"Linters are used in a multitude of manufactures, and there is a demand for all that are put on the market, so, in a broad sense, all the guncotton used in powder-making in this war means that much less cotton for commerce."—Richard Spillman, in Review of Reviews.

Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow.

Some wise fellow once said: Yesterday is dead—forget it. Tomorrow does not exist—don't worry. Today is here—use it. A very true saying and worth remembering. I don't agree entirely with this wise saying, however, because I don't think you should entirely forget yesterday, but it should be remembered for the good that it may do in the recollection, and the lesson which such recollection teaches. Not to pine over. Not to whine about. But rather to rejoice in the deeds that were done and to profit by the experience which it carries. Tomorrow may never come. Don't worry is good. The point of the whole thing is to use to the very best advantage the opportunities that are here before you right now—this very moment. It will never come again. That is this moment. You can only pass down this way once. And the point is to get the most out of it as you go along. Forget the rocks over which you stumbled yesterday, so that you may be on the look-out for the bigger ones that are just ahead of you. Don't whine about what may happen tomorrow, because you may never reach tomorrow, and then the thing you dread may not happen at all and you will have, in addition to your worry, disappointment. Use today and make the most of it.—Ex.

Music Without Charm.

At a party Miss Brown had sung, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and for days after she was singing or humming it to herself.

"It seems to haunt me," she said to a friend who had also been at the party.

"No wonder," said the friend. "Look at the way you murdered it!"—Ex.

Not That Kind.

Client—I want to sue for divorce and an allowance of \$1,500 a year.

Lawyer—What is your husband's income?

Client—It's about that. I wouldn't ask for more than a man makes. I'm not that kind.—Ex.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1915.

Preparation of Warps For Weaving.

After an unusual delay in printing the books containing the articles contributed to the contest on "Preparation of Warps for Weaving," have been printed and will be mailed out the last of this week.

The book has seventy-five pages and contains more practical and valuable information upon this subject than can be obtained from any other source.

We have printed a large edition as we expect a considerable demand.

The Memphis Meeting.

The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association will hold its annual meeting at the Chisca Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., on next Tuesday and Wednesday.

While the attendance will not be as large as usual due to the distance from the mills, a considerable number will go from this section and also from New York and the New England States.

The object of holding the meeting in Memphis is to get in touch with the Western dry goods jobbers and as over five hundred invitations have been sent to jobbers in the middle west it is hoped that many of them will be present.

Our edition of next week will carry the proceedings of the convention and all papers that are read.

The Dry Wave.

In a recent decision relating to a prohibition case the Supreme Court of Mississippi very aptly said:

"Whiskey is a good thing in its place. There is nothing like it for preserving a man when he is dead. If you want to keep a dead man put him in whiskey; if you want to kill a live man put whiskey in him."

Chancellor Loyd-George of England declared recently that England had three deadly enemies, Germany, Austria and drink and of the three drink was the most to be feared.

Following this remarkable statement the King of England banished wines and liquors from his table and Lord Kitchener, the man whom all England has supreme confidence and who controls her destinies in this war, took a pledge to refrain from drink and thereby set an example to his country.

The editor of this journal was not formerly a very radical prohibitionist, but in his position as editor he has had occasion to see the price in lives and in reputations that men pay for whiskey, and today there is no stronger advocate of absolute prohibition.

A man, now filling the position of overseer in a small mill, recently

said to one of our traveling representatives, "Tell Mr. Clark that I am coming back. I am down now but I have cut out whiskey and intend to come back."

A few years ago that man was running one of the largest mills in the South and was justly rated as one of the most competent men in the business, but he began to drink and eventually lost his job.

After he was out for a while he braced up and we secured for him a very desirable superintendent's position. He ran the mill well and gave entire satisfaction for a considerable time, but again whiskey got the best of him and again he went down and has for some time been filling a small overseer's position.

Now he sends us word that he is coming back and we hope he will. He has the ability and the brains to run a mill successfully, but whiskey has stood between him and success. He has paid, and is still paying, a terrible price for something that never did him any good.

We could give many similar instances, for the textile industry, as all other industries, is covered with men who are filling minor positions because they are held down by whiskey.

We could name many overseers who would be superintendents today but for their love of drink and when we run in our mind over the superintendents of yesterday and remember how many of them went down and out because of whiskey we realize fully the price that men pay.

Since the prohibition laws went into effect in the South, the anti-prohibitionists have been crying aloud that prohibition was no good because it did not keep out all whiskey, but they have changed their tune now for within the last few months laws have been introduced in practically every Southern State, to prevent shipment of whiskey except in very small amounts.

We would be glad to see laws passed making it illegal for anyone to have a drop of whiskey in his possession. Some would argue that whiskey is necessary for medicinal purposes, but we have it upon the authority of the highest physicians in the United States that in no case is it ever necessary to use whiskey as a medicine.

The dry wave is steadily sweeping over this country and will never stop until we have national prohibition. By a vote taken last year Virginia goes dry on November 1st, and Kentucky, which has long been regarded as the home of whiskey, now has prohibition in 92 of her 104 counties, and will undoubtedly have

State-wide prohibition at an early date.

The New York State Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association met recently and their president said in his address:

"The events of the last twelve months have created a situation more grave than has ever before confronted our trade. Formerly we were called upon to oppose town and county option. Today we must combat state and nation-wide prohibition. Originally our opponents were few and scattered. Today they are many and united.

"Several speakers emphasized the necessity of active and united effort to stay the prohibition movement. It was pointed out that their opponents were enlisting the aid of the church, the school and the press, largely through the Anti-Saloon League, a body of active, astute and resourceful men."

This certainly indicates that they are badly scared and realize that their days are numbered.

It is certainly a fact that given a fair election every State in the Union would pass a prohibition law.

It is also a fact that the whiskey interests spent immense sums to debauch a low class of voters and prevented a fair elections being held, but the sentiment became so overwhelming in the South that prohibition bills were passed and no matter how much the friends of whiskey may howl, they will never live to see bar-rooms in the Southern States again.

Sitting where we can see the price that men of the textile industry have paid and some are still paying, for whiskey, we want to see it taken out of reach of the weak and no anti-jug law can be made too radical or too stringent to meet our approval.

Confidence in Mill Men.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the National Child Labor Committee Rev. A. J. McKelway declared that "North Carolina has the least effective child labor law of all the industrial states." This assertion deserves notice because of the position occupied by the person making it, he being the southern secretary of the committee and having once been a prominent Presbyterian minister in this state. Is the assertion true? We cannot believe it.

On the 5th of last January Mr. McKelway, at a meeting held at Washington City, stated that this state allowed the cotton mills to impose on children of too tender an age, and his slanderers of our state were then very positively denied by Mr. David Clark, of Charlotte, who is as well acquainted with the condition of child labor in our mills as any man in this state. The men who control the cotton mills of this state are among out very best citizens in every respect, and they would be the last men to allow any improper child labor.—Chatham Record, Pittsboro, N. C.

PERSONAL NEWS

J. M. Brackett of Shelby, N. C., is now fixing looms at Rosemary, N. C.

Wm. E. Diggle has resigned as overseer of dyeing at the Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Will Butler of McColl, S. C., is now second hand in spinning at the Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C.

M. H. Harcourt has resigned as second hand at the Palmetto (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. B. Milholen has resigned as overseer of carding at the Erwin Mills No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.

H. D. Priest has resigned as chief machinist at the Tarboro (N. C.) Cotton Factory.

Wm. Strickland has been promoted to chief machinist at the Tarboro (N. C.) Cotton Factory.

C. L. Neal, of Tucapau, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

J. W. Zimmerman, of Camden, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Kershaw (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

A. K. Harper will probably be made president of the Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Tenn., to succeed the late W. P. Wilson.

J. T. Hutchins of Pickens, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at one of the mills at Liberty, S. C.

M. F. Dickens has resigned a position as second hand in spinning at Lumberton, N. C., to accept one at Greensboro, N. C.

J. E. Williamson, general manager of the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co., was married on March 24th, to Miss Kate Worth Sinclair of Fayetteville, N. C.

W. R. Wheatley has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Saxon Mill, Spartanburg, S. C., and accepted a position at the Dan River Mill, Danville, Va.

E. B. Ellenburg has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Pelzer (S. C.) Mfg. Co., to become overseer of weaving and slashing at the Conestee Mills, Reedy River, S. C.

W. B. Iler of Greenville, S. C., formerly with the Sero Speciality Co. of Cleveland Ohio is now traveling salesman for the Wm. Bird & Co. of Charleston, S. C.

C. R. Hughes has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., to accept position of second hand in spinning at the Durham Hosiery Mills No. 6, Durham, N. C.

C. E. Hutchinson, president of the Nims, Woodlawn and Armon Manufacturing Companies, Mt. Holly, N. C., has also been elected president and treasurer of the Wymojo Yarn Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

R. P. Sweeney has resigned as superintendent of the Fairmont Mfg. Co., Fairmont, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Social Circle (Ga.) Mills, to take effect April 15th.

J. D. Watkins has resigned as overseer of spinning, spooling and winding at the Pendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mill, to become overseer of night carding at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

J. E. Shaw will not be superintendent of the Enoree (S. C.) Mfg. Co., as stated through error last week, but has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the German-American Mills, Draper, N. C.

F. L. Chapman.

The resignation of F. L. Chapman as superintendent of the Riverside Division of the Riverside and Dan River Mills Co., Danville, Va., marks the retirement of one of the oldest and most successful men connected with the industry.

Mr. Chapman came South in 1899 as overseer of spinning at the Riverside Mills, which was then a small plant and has seen it prosper and grow until the combined plants of the Riverside and Dan River Division now have 337,000 spindles. The history of the Riverside and Dan



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River Cotton Mills has been one of unusual success; in it Mr. Chapman has played a considerable part, first as overseer of spinning and later as superintendent of the Riverside Division.

Being now almost 70 years of age and well fixed in the world's goods he has seen fit to ask that he be allowed to take off the harness which he has filled so ably.

J. D. Tice Dead.

J. D. Tice, one of the best known and most efficient cotton mill superintendents in the South died March 30 in a hospital in Columbia. The funeral services were held at Honea Path Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Tice was superintendent of the Chiquola Mill at Honea Path and later superintendent of the Anderson Cotton Mills. When he took over the superintendency of the two mills he was given an assistant superintendent at each of the mills, his position being that of general superintendent.

Several months ago Mr. Tice's

mind gave way and he was forced to go to the State Hospital for treatment. He was 46 years of age and leaves a wife and four children, three boys and one daughter. The oldest child, a son, is 18 years of age. Mr. Tice was a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a Knight of Pythias. He was a member of the Methodist church and an officer in the same.

Lewis W. Parker Returns to Greenville.

Lewis W. Parker returned to his home in Greenville April 1st, after being absent for several weeks, undergoing treatment in a Baltimore hospital. The numerous friends of Mr. Parker are glad to know that his condition is satisfactory. The disability from which he suffered has been overcome by surgical skill, and expectations are that Mr. Parker will soon be able to resume his practice of law.

Draper Foundry on Full Time.

Hopedale, Mass. — The Draper foundry has been on short time for months, but is now running on full time in accordance with recent orders. The announcement is taken to mean a resumption of good business in all the departments of the big plant.

Loom orders from Southern points are said to be responsible for the increase in working time.

Cannon Mills Take Action to Safeguard Cannon Cloth.

Cannon cloth is a fabric that has been on the market for twenty years, and is offered in thirty-three and thirty-six-inch widths in soft and linen finish. It is used in many places for bleached suiting purposes. It is particularly popular in the South and West, and has always been sold under a brand trademarked by the Cannon Mills. For some time past it has been the practice of jobbers and others to sell imitations of the goods, oftentimes the Cannon cloth trademark being used boldly on them.

To safeguard the integrity of the trademark as well as to insure to the consumer that he will get what he buys, the Cannon Mills have adopted the practice of stamping on the selvage of every yard of the goods sent out the words "Cannon cloth," and when the new goods are again in the hands of distributors it is proposed to acquaint the consuming public with what has been done. In this way the Cannon Mills hope to go on increasing the sale of this meritorious fabric and at the same time meeting the irregular competition of jobbers and others who put the dollar above the cloth. — New York Journal of Commerce.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Enoree, S. C.—The report that the Enoree Mfg. Co., will be put in operation is incorrect for the present.

Concord, N. C.—The trustees' sale of the Brander Cotton Mills, which was advertised to take place on April 2nd, as noted, was postponed until April 15th.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Standard Knitting Mills have advanced their lines of ribbed shirts and drawers and union suits about five per cent.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Appalachian Mills, of Knoxville, Tenn., have announced an advance of 10c. a dozen on their men's ribbed shirts and drawers for next fall.

Lynchburg, Va.—The Lynchburg Cotton Mills have purchased of the Draper Co., Hopedale, Mass., 1,100 of the latest model and most improved Draper looms to replace some old plain looms which will be thrown in scrap pile.

Lindale, Ga.—The Massachusetts Mills in Georgia has recently received and is now turning out and shipping an order of about one half million yards of a new kind of cloth—three harness drill with doubled and twisted filling.

This is unusually good quality of cloth, and it is said that it is to be used in the making of uniforms for soldiers. The mills have about 700 looms on this kind of product.

Rossville, Tenn.—According to local report, manufacturers here anticipate the election of A. K. Harper, of Maryville, as president of the Peerless Woolen Mills. Although a successor to the late President W. P. Willson is not to be formally elected by directors of the Peerless Woolen Mills, from reliable sources comes the report that Mr. Harper, now a stockholder, will head the mills' organization.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Highland Park Mill will go on half time this week. This curtailment of operations is not due to a lack of orders but to the scarcity of dyestuffs, the output being largely colored goods. The company has enough dyestuffs for about six weeks run but no more is in sight and instead of running full time for a month and a half, the management deemed it preferable to run three days in the week to keep the operatives together for three months, hoping by that time to effect some arrangement whereby more dyestuffs will be available.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The Cannon Manufacturing Company has awarded the contract for the erection of 55 new houses and a large addition to the Y. M. C. A. building at Kannapolis. Work will begin at once.

The first building erected in the work of building a town at Kannapolis was the Y. M. C. A. building, which is named for the late Frank-

lin Cannon, a brother of J. W. Cannon and one of the organizers of the Cannon Manufacturing Company. Since the town has grown and developed the Y. M. C. A. has proved such a popular place and important social center has proved inadequate to the needs of the increasing membership. Mr. Owens is secretary of the organization which now has a membership of about 1,000, many members being added in the contest held recently with Spray.

The addition will include a gymnasium and an auditorium. The gymnasium will be provided with complete athletic paraphernalia and will be an adjunct to the Y. M. C. A. The auditorium will be used for gatherings of interest to the various organizations of the religious, civic, commercial and social life of the community.

The company has also asked for bids on a filter plant of a 2,000,000-gallon daily capacity.

Phenix City, Ala.—While there have been no new definite developments regarding the proposed yarn or spinning mill for Phenix City, since the organization meeting last week, the promoters announce that they are still soliciting subscriptions to the stock of the concern, and they say that they are meeting with every possible encouragement, with indications that their efforts are to be crowned with success.

There are said to be two sites in view for the erection of the mill, one of these being in the western part of town in the vicinity of the old public school grounds and the other being in the northern part of the city near the river. This is mere rumor and neither site has been officially chosen, affirmed or denied by those who are pushing the enterprise.

It was given out by one of the promoters that within the next few days—possibly by the latter part of this week—they will have some definite information for the public, and they claim in the same breath that the people can rest assured that the mill is certain to be established. They are full of optimism over the project and claim that the encouragement thus far given them insures the ultimate construction of the industry.

Columbus, Ga.—A short time ago it was made known that on July 1st the Perkins Hosiery Mills would offer \$50,000 of preferred cumulative 6 per cent stock, the purpose being the improvement of the equipment, so as to take better care of the large and constantly growing business of the company.

It is stated by an official of the Perkins Hosiery Mills that the bulk of the stock has not only already been subscribed, but that fully half of it has been already paid in, although the subscriptions are not due until after July 1st, when the stock is to be issued.

It is understood that the subscribers who anticipated their payments, having the cash on hand, requested permission to pay in advance and be allowed interest as if the stock had been issued now.

This preferred stock was allotted pro rata to the stockholders of the mills, and the above facts are striking testimony to the value in which Columbus securities are held as investments and of the financial solidity of Columbus.

It is not every town in times like these that can absorb \$50,000 worth of new stock in a short time and show payment of the bulk of it three months ahead of the time when it is due to be paid.

Langley, S. C.—The projected sale of the Langley, Seminole and Aiken Manufacturing companies, which will take place at noon on May 4, at noted, at Aiken, S. C., is to be a step toward a reorganization of the mills. Between now and the date of the sale, the receivers are instructed to continue the sale of the manufactured products.

The details of the sale among other things, provide for the addition of \$25,000 to the highest bid of the Langley property to cover the manufactured material on hand; for the same purpose \$15,000 will be added to the highest bid for the property of the Aiken company and \$10,040 for that of the Seminole company. Stipulation is also made that the properties will be sold only for cash, and no bid will be considered unless bound by an acceptable deposit of \$5,000.

The receivers, who were authorized to issue certificates in order to

continue operations now have outstanding \$26,720 in the case of the Langley concern; \$11,799 in the Aiken case, and \$10,980 in that of the Seminole company. According to the orders, the retirement of these certificates will be accomplished from the proceeds of the sale after the costs of the action and expenses attendant upon the running of the mills have been met, and prior to the payment of creditors.

Total indebtedness of the Langley Manufacturing Co., the Aiken Manufacturing Co. and the Seminole Manufacturing Co. is stated to be respectively, \$779,042, \$582,895 and \$521,982.

The Langley company is capitalized at \$1,100,000, the Seminole at \$583,000, and the Aiken mill at \$400,000.

The real estate holdings of the three concerns which will be auctioned, are: Langley, 4,724½ acres; Seminole 1,665 acres; Aiken, 2,043 acres. The purchaser or purchasers of the properties will assume all outstanding obligations of the concerns. The claims of the Utilities Security Co., Ltd., to the machinery and apparatus of the Aiken and Seminole plants is upheld by the orders affecting those properties.

Preparing For Meeting of American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

(Memphis Commercial Appeal.)

Several changes in the tentative program of entertainment for the 700 or more delegates to the annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Memphis on April 13 and 14 were made by the general committee from the Cotton Exchange.

The barbecue de luxe, originally set for the afternoon of the opening day, was eliminated entirely, and an auto tour of Memphis and a dinner later at the Country Club were added to the program.

As the program now stands, the cotton manufacturers, at the adjournment of their business session at 2 p. m., April 12, will be taken by special train to the Memphis Terminal Corporation for an inspection of the plant. There the visitors will familiarize themselves with the manner of receiving cotton at the inbound warehouses, conveying the cotton by trolley system to the storage warehouses, the weighing, examining and delivery to buyers, conveying cotton by trolley system to the compresses, pressing the cotton, loading on cars, and final delivery to railroads for shipment.

After this inspection the delegates will board the special train again, and will be discharged at the foot of Monroe avenue, where they will board the excursion steamer Idlewild for a ride from 5 until 8 o'clock. The ride will include a view of the harbor and two bridges, with a cabaret entertainment and music aboard.

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Woonsocket, R. I.

At 2:30 p. m., April 14, a committee composed of John R. Flippin, D. S. Weaver, Paul Dillard, E. G. Gibbons and C. W. Butler, will take the delegates in charge for an auto ride to River and Overton parks and other points of interest, ending with a dinner at the Country Club at 7 p. m.

Dabney H. Crump, John Phillips and R. S. Bryan were appointed a special committee to get enough automobiles to accommodate all the delegates. Memphians who are willing to help the committee by tendering the use of their machines are requested to notify Mr. Crump.

Gwynne Yerger, John Phillips and W. L. McKee were appointed as additional members of the finance committee to raise funds from the cotton factors.

Ask England Not to Prevent Trade in Dyes From Germany.

Representatives of the American textile industry are now in London for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the British government what is said to be a critical condition growing out of the threatened failure of the dye supply from Germany. Pressure is being brought to bear to keep the trade routes open for dye shipments from German ports.

Shambow Shuttle Company to Increase Plant.

The Shambow Shuttle Co., of Woonsocket, R. I., are building a two-story addition to their plant and are installing improved machinery to enable them to increase their outfit. They have been running full time in spite of general conditions and have been obliged to run overtime during February and March.

The Shambow Shuttle Co. have established a reputation for quality and enjoy a very large business with the Southern Cotton Mills.

North Carolina Coal Contract.

The coal buying committee of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, has awarded contracts to the Stonega Cake & Coal Co., of Stonega, Va., and the Whitney-Kennerer Coal Company, of Norton, Va. Quite a number of bidders were represented before the committee, with practically every coal company operating in this territory, entered in the competition. More than 200,000 tons of high volatile coal are included in the contract. The purchase of a large quantity of Pocahontas and New River coal, was deferred. The committee will award these contracts at its next convening.

Those members of the coal buying committee who were present in Charlotte at the meeting were Messrs. E. C. Dwelle, of Charlotte,

chairman; C. E. Hutchison, Mount Holly; J. R. Rankin, Lowell; L. F. Groves, Gastonia; J. H. Webb, Hillsboro; and President R. R. Ray of McAdenville, and Secretary T. L. Black ex-officio members.

1916 Textile Machinery Exhibit.

The next National Exposition of Textile Machinery will again take place in Boston. It will be staged in Mechanics Building in April, 1916. This was unanimously voted at the recent annual meeting of the Textile Exhibitors Association in Boston.

Chester I. Campbell, secretary of the Association and general manager of the exposition, was authorized to make arrangements for the next exhibition. The members of the board of directors were very enthusiastic over the idea of another "show," declaring that the last exhibition was such a big business getter that they have had repeated inquiries as to when the next one would be put on.

Because of the peculiar conditions that now exist the board of directors feel sanguine that insofar as the manufacturers of cotton, woolen and knit goods machinery are concerned it will bring forth a still greater number of exhibits than the 1914 show which was the largest of its kind ever held in the world.

General Manager Chester I. Campbell has started his plans for the 1916 exposition. Information regarding the exposition can be obtained from Mr. Campbell, by addressing him at 5 Park Square, Boston.

Bridal Outfit of Cotton.

At a recent fashionable wedding the bride's dress was of fine cotton voile, almost like chiffon, made up in 1820 period style. The trimming was sheer white cotton lace. Creels to form the border of the long court train and in the form of ruchings on the short skirt. Garlands of lilies of the valley were used. The white net veil was arranged in cap style, held in place by a wreath of lilies of the valley. The shower bouquet was of the same delicate flowers, tied with long loops of white satin ribbon.

The bridesmaids' dresses were of printed organdy, trimmed with ruchings and festoon ruffles of lace, one dress being in a blue-and-yellow combination, and the other in pink and lavender. To keep the wedding attire simple, long directoire canes of white enamel were carried instead of bouquets. The hats were wide-brimmed leghorns, quaintly trimmed with velvet ribbon and nosegays of tiny, old-fashioned flowers.—Ex.



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Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

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Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods market continued firm last week and also most all lines of finished goods are now being held at advanced prices. The advances on staple lines of cotton goods are bringing in more orders from jobbers for future delivery. Bleached muslins are selling well, and there is added firmness in wide sheetings and further advances are expected in the near future. Mills have been tendered large orders for denims at advances named, but mills will not guarantee further deliveries of indigo denims and will sell only such goods as they have been able to secure dyes for.

The demand for white goods is steady. Orders from Southern jobbers have been large, both on goods for fall and repeat orders. Sales of bleached muslins, nainsooks, cambrics and wide sheetings, in unusually large lots for this season, have been made to jobbing houses.

Some buyers are covering ahead on cotton goods, while others are of the opinion that the present prices on raw cotton will not be sustained and are holding back, under the belief that large quantities of cotton, which as yet have not come into sight, will be heard from in the near future.

Several weeks ago, many lines of Southern gingham and plaids were selling very cheap. Since then they have been advanced several times and are now well sold.

Prices in the print cloth and gray goods end of the market were held very steady last week. Sales were made in many quarters for spot and prompt delivery, but the majority of the mills are still refusing to offer contracts to run beyond August first. Narrow goods are firmer with a tendency to higher prices.

In the Fall River print cloth market last week sales were smaller than those of the previous week, as buyers were not willing to pay the advance prices. Total sales were estimated at 200,000 pieces. The inquiry continued active, but many orders were turned down by manufacturers who advanced prices from a sixteenth to an eighth cent on many lines. The stiffening of prices grew out of the firmer raw cotton market and the activity shown by buyers and converters. Sales were not as large as was looked for, as buyers hesitated to proceed very far on the basis asked by the mills. More business would have been put through if the mills had been willing to take contracts extending into June and July. Most of the business placed was for deliveries to begin now and run into May.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in., std 3	—
28-inch, 64x60s	2 7-8
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x62s	4 5-8
38½-inch, 64x64s	4 1-8
4-yard, 80x80s	6
Brown drills, std.	6 1-4
Sheeting, 80, std.	6

3-yard, 48x48s	5 5-8	5 3-4
4-yard, 56 60s	4 5-8	4 7-8
4-yard, 48x48s	4 1-2	—
4-yard, 44x4s	4 1-4	—
5-yard, 48x48s	3 1-2	—
Denims, 9-ounce	12 1-2	15
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck	10 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.		

Hongkong Piece-Goods Market.

While the business done in piece goods in the south China field so far the current year has been far below normal it has been on the whole considerably better than was anticipated at the opening of the war.

Last year's business in piece goods in south China was the worst in the latter-day history of the trade. The stocks left on hand at the close of the year were very large, credits were gone, the Chinese consumer was without money, contracts were being repudiated, and the entire situation was fraught with disaster to the holders of the large stocks in hand. While prices have not improved to the extent desired there has been a distinct improvement in clearances, especially of gray and white shirtings and similar goods, while the daily offtake of fancy cotton goods has been distinctly better than was anticipated. For all that, actual new business from mills to this part of the world will be in very small volume at best. Stocks on hand will last until August or September of the current year at the present rate of clearance, and until conditions in Europe are more settled it is unlikely that any advance orders will be forthcoming in any considerable volume.

Nevertheless there is some renewal of activity among Chinese middlemen, and Chinese industries dependent upon the piece-goods trade are showing improved condition. The generally firmer prices of cotton goods in the United States and Europe have had a marked effect in stiffening the market and improving conditions here.—Consular Reports.

The Textile Trade at Bradford.

The declared exports to the United States from the Bradford consular district during February, 1915, amounted to \$1,273,456, which is less than half the total for the corresponding month of last year, when the total was \$2,689,737. The effect of the embargo is thus still very keenly felt; the shipments of raw wool in January amounting to only \$140,537, as against \$866,355 in February, 1914. No permits for shipments of wool tops were granted, though within the last few days shipments have begun again—but heavy shipments of wool noils and wastes were made, amounting to \$111,653. The exports of mohair and alpaca were also abnormally heavier, totaling \$128,331, more than has



Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads

U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE **AMOS M BOWEN**
UNIFORMLY TEMPERED **Treasurer**
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr., Southern Representative, Box 126, Greenville, S. C.

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

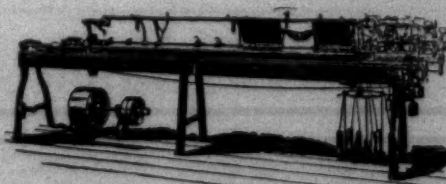
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

been shipped in a single month for worsted cloth, a large proportion many years past. The shipments of being shoe-top cloth, also showed wool dress goods and coat linings a decline in shipments. But the showed a big increase as compared biggest falling off was probably in with February, 1914, the figures being the exports of cotton cloth, chiefly \$553,284 respectively. Plain cotton linings.—Consular Reports.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—The yarn market is feeling the effect of the higher prices in the cotton market. Spinners are raising their ideas of prices and are quoting what dealers say are 1-2 to 1 cent higher than buyers' ideas.

The sales last week showed some increase, but buying as a rule was scattered and irregular. Buyers and sellers could not agree on prices and though inquiry was good, not many large sales resulted. The advance is due to higher cotton and not to an increased demand for yarns. The stock of yarns in this market is still considered large, which affects prices. The accumulation has been considerably reduced, however, during the past few weeks, due to the fact that knitters have been taking increased shipments of yarn already under contract. The spot demand has also been a factor in reducing stocks.

The condition of the knitting trade is still irregular, though business is improving in certain sections and the outlook is considered much better. This is shown, according to dealers, by a more general inquiry for yarns, improved delivery on old contracts, and an increased demand for future contracts.

Combed yarns are being inquired for in a larger way, and dealers report that they are now doing a steady business in small lots. Deliveries are better and prices firmer.

Sales of Southern frame spun cones 14s to 18s sold in small quantities on the basis of 19 3-4 and 20 cents for 10s. Sales of 2,000 to 45,000 pounds were made on the basis of 20 1-2 cents for late delivery. Sales of 24s cones made for 24 and 24 1-2 cents; 30s sold for 27 1-2 cents. Some Southern spinners are quoting on the basis of 21 to 22 cents for 10s but so far as can be learned they are not selling any at these prices. Eastern mule spun 36s on cones sold for 33 cents; 24s sold for 25 3-4 cents and 18s sold for 24 cents.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s.....	13 1-2—
10s.....	13 1-2—14
12s.....	14 1-2—
14s.....	14 1-2—15
16s.....	15 —15 1-2
20s.....	15 1-2—16
24s.....	17 —
26s.....	17 1-2—
30s.....	19 —

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s.....	13 1-2—
10s.....	14 —
12s.....	14 1-2—15
14s.....	14 1-2—15
16s.....	14 1-2—15
20s.....	16 1-2—17
24s.....	17 1-2—
26s.....	18 —
30s.....	19 —
40s.....	24 1-2—25
60s.....	37 —38

Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.

9-4 slack.....	16 —
8-3-4 hard twist.....	14 —
8-4 slack.....	15 1-2—

Southern Single Warps.

8s.....	13 1-2—
10s.....	14 1-2—
12s.....	14 1-2—15
14s.....	15 —
16s.....	15 1-2—
20s.....	16 —
24s.....	17 —
26s.....	17 1-2—
30s.....	20 —
40s.....	24 —26
50s.....	31 —

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s.....	13 1-2—
10s.....	14 —14 1-2
12s.....	15 —
16s.....	16 —
20s.....	17 —17 1-2
24s.....	18 —
26s.....	18 1-2—
30s.....	19 —19 1-2
40s.....	25 —
50s.....	30 —

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins.

22s.....	19 —19 1-2
24s.....	21 —
30s.....	22 —
36s.....	24 1-2—
40s.....	26 —
50s.....	30 —31

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s.....	23 —
24s.....	24 1-2—25
30s.....	29 —
40s.....	33 —34
50s.....	38 —39
60s.....	44 —46
70s.....	50 —53
80s.....	61 —63

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s.....	14 1-2—
10s.....	15 —
12s.....	15 —15 1-2
16s.....	15 1-2—16
18s.....	16 —16 1-2
20s.....	16 1-2—17
22s.....	17 1-2—
24s.....	18 1-2—19
26s.....	19 —19 1-2
30s.....	19 —20

First Tramp: So Waggle is a college man? And what good does that do him?

Second Tramp: All kinds of good. He scares off lots of dogs, by giving the college yell.—Puck.

The policeman had a gambler by the arm and was waiting for the patrol wagon to arrive, says the Boston Transcript.

"What are you doing?" asked a friend of the officer who happened to be passing.

"I am holding a card party," replied the cop.—Ex.

F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High
Grade Securities

Southern Mill Stocks.

Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	85
Aiken Mfg. Co.	32
Amer. Spin. Co.	130 145
Am. Spin. Co., pfd.	100 and int.
Anderson Cot. Mills, S. C.	26
Aragon Mills	55
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100
Augusta Factory, Ga.	18
Avondale Mills, Ala.	120
Belton	90 101
Brandon Mills, S. C.	30
Cabarrus Cot. Mills.	130
Calhoun Mills Co., S. C.	53
Calhoun Mills, pfd. S. C.	100
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	86
Chiquola com.	115
Clifton Cot. Mills, com.	85
Clifton Cot. Mills, pfd.	100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100
Conestee	85
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	60
Drayton Mills	30
Dallas Mfg. Co.	99
Eagle & Phoenix	45
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	175
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	64 71
Exposition Cot. Mills	210
Gainesville Cot. Mills.	80
Lancaster Cot. Mills pfd.	90
Langley Mfg. Co. S. C.	75
Loray Mills, com. S. C.	10
Laurens Mills, S. C.	120
Limestone Mills, S. C.	147 1/2
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	55
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	90
Molloyhon Mfg. Co.	105
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	140 160
Newberry Cot. Mills, S. C.	120
Norris Cot. Mills	100
Orr Mills	85
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd	90
Parker, pfd, S. C.	10
Parker, guaranteed S. C. 100 and int.	
Pacolet Mfg. Co., com.	100
Pacolet, pfd	99
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	110
Piedmont	127 145
F. W. Poe Mfg. Co.	85
Raleigh Cot. Mills, N. C.	98
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25
Roanoke Mills, Va.	140
Lockhart Mills, com., S. C.	60
King Mfg. Co., J. P. Ga.	85
Gluck Mfg. Co., S. C.	80
Hartsville Mfg. Co., com.	160
Hartsville Mfg. Co., pfd 100 and int.	
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	175
Lancaster oCt. Mills, S. C.	130
Saxon Mills	180
Sibley Mfg. Co., S. C.	26
Spartan	110
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	350
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	85
Williamston Mills, S. C.	100
Williamston pfd	70 90
Wiscasset Cot. Mills	135
Woodside Cotton Mills Co	
guaranteed	87 1/2
Woodside C. M. Co., pfd 65	75
Woodside C. M. Co. com	32 1/2
Woodruff Cot. Mills S. C.	100

The successful manufacturer instantly installs the machine or attachment that increases the efficiency of labor.

Then why not install a KEY to efficient COST finding—

Ask

Simplex Textile Cost Company,
Charlotte, N. C.

Sketch of Traveling Man.

(Continued from Page 3.)

in his face didn't all come from smiling. That slight stoop in his shoulders didn't come from holding his head up high. The hand that grasped yours so gladly or patted you on the back with such emphasis sometimes lies open and limp, and all that is worth while in the world is placed in the hollow of his palm would not tempt his fingers to close over it. The courage that bids him face the lion in his den deserts him, when an expected letter from home does not appear. The optimist, the man with such a fund of good-nature, the smart man who can create demands and make men buy his goods, wilts when he sits alone and lets his hunger for the kiss of absent wife and babe take the nerve out of him.

A salesman is only human, but let's take off our hats to him for teaching us the practical value of the stiff upper lip and showing us how energy and persistence, when tactfully applied, bring home the bacon.

When times are dull and when the business world turns sour, when "nothing doing" stalks through the land like a pestilence and paralyzes trade, the salesman, perpetuating the traditions of his calling, continues to spread a gospel of optimism that comes into its own at last. For the smile and handshake of the salesman, his resourcefulness and versatility, his politeness and good-fellowship, are the very foundation stones of humanity in business.

But with all that, remember he is only human, and remember the beetle and its silken, senative, delicate wings which you cannot see; and when you turn a salesman down don't forget he is a man, and that you are nothing if you are not his brother.—C. I. Heurickson, in American Magazine.

No Brute.

"Did you strike this man in an excess of irascibility?"
"No, sah; I done hit him in the stummick."—Baltimore American.

Safety First.

"Your legal department must be very expensive."
"It is," sighed the eminent trust magnate.

"Still, I suppose you have to maintain it?"

"Well, I don't know. Sometimes I think it would be cheaper to obey the law."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Personal Items

T. H. Henderson has resigned as superintendent of the Lynchburg Cotton Mills, Lynchburg, Va.

Sam Massey of the Lenoir (N. C.) Cotton Mills, spent last Sunday in Gastonia, N. C.

J. J. Huffstickler, formerly of Wadesboro, N. C., has been doing overhauling in card room at the Cabarrus Mills, Concord, N. C.

A. T. Nuttall of, Rockingham, N. C., is now overseer of carding at the Indianapolis Bleachery, Indianapolis, Ind.

Walter Huffstickler, formerly overseer of spinning at the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., is now employed at one of the mills at Belmont, N. C.

J. O. White, president and general Robt. Wilson, Sr., formerly assistant superintendent of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., is now carder and spinner at the Swift Mfg. Co., of that place.

manager of the Modena Mills, Gastonia, N. C., is carrying his right arm in a sling as the result of a painful accident which happened to him Saturday in Philadelphia. The streets were slippery with ice and snow and Mr. White slipped and fell in such a way as to break both bones in his right wrist.

Only Four Clubs in Spartanburg Mill League.

The Spartanburg Mill league for the 1915 season will be composed of four clubs instead of six, these being Spartan, Beaumont, Saxon and Drayton. This was decided at the Mill league meeting. Owing to the fact that Whitney Mill expects to shut down for two or three months for repairs and installing new machinery, that mill could not remain in the league. Arkwright had decided to remain, but when no club could be found to substitute for Whitney, it was decided by an unanimous vote to leave Arkwright out and make the circuit a four-club one. It is hoped that these two mills may join the league next season.

The officers who served the league during the 1914 season were re-elected, these being C. O. Heaton, president, and D. A. Tillinghast, secretary and treasurer.

Marshall Field & Co. Review.

Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Cold weather has apparently slackened retail selling throughout the country, as current shipments have run slightly behind those of the corresponding week a year ago. That merchants have their stocks in such condition that they can turn them frequently and take on new seasonable merchandise is evident from the large number of buyers that continue to visit the wholesale

market.

"Cash receipts show improvement and are satisfactory. Business booked to date for fall delivery is ahead of that sold up to the same date a year ago. The raw cotton market is strong, with a result that prices of domestic cloths are firm, with an advancing tendency."

Will Enforce South Carolina Law.

Commissioner of Labor Watson of South Carolina has issued the following statement:

"State factory inspectors W. S. Bonner and S. C. Grosschel have reported during the past week twelve violations of the child labor laws of this State. Each of these cases have been prosecuted before local magistrates. Convictions were obtained in eight cases, one bond was forfeited, and one party jumped into another State with his family, while two cases have been continued until next Tuesday. Of these twelve violations one was by a mill superintendent, while the other eleven violations were by parents who swore falsely to their children's ages, in order that they might se-

cure work for them in the cotton mills of the State.

"The factory inspectors are determined to have the present laws enforced, and will trace to the fullest extent of the law all ages of children found in the mills who are of doubtful age. While greatly handicapped over the fact that there has not been in the past a birth registration law, they have been able to ascertain the correct ages of the children through the system of child labor blanks adopted by this department several years ago, giving the age and place of birth of the child, family bible records, insurance paper records, and often going back to the family doctor who waited on the mother at the time of the child's birth and ascertaining the correct information from him. Through these mediums and others they are now in position to weed out those under age children and prosecute both the mill superintendents and parents."

SPINNING RINGS Best Quality Guaranteed

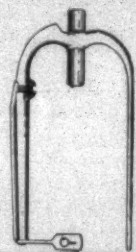
Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires

The Connecticut Mill Supply Co.,

Torrington, Connecticut

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y SOUTHERN SPINDLE AND FLYER COMPANY CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Are your flyers giving you trouble? If you have a few old flyers around your mill that will not run, send them to us and we will make them run like new ones, or if you are changing on to a finer or coarser roving, we will re-block your flyers to suit your work at small cost.

Bradford Soluble Grease



preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

UNEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of cotton fabrics. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON McRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,
Southern Railway,

Room 129,

Washington, D. C.

IT IS THE GARLAND STANDARD OF INSPECTION

That means a
Perfect
Loom
Harness

The final inspection which each one of our loom harnesses receives when finished is so thorough and critical that every harness which we send out may be depended upon as being as near perfect as it is possible to make it.

GARLAND
MFG. CO.



Saco, Maine

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Belting From Dismantled Mill.

The following belting is for sale cheap. It is from a dismantled mill and has been overhauled and reworked by a belt manufacturing company. Condition very good.

21 feet 1½-inch single.
2205 feet 2-inch single.
444 feet 3-inch single.
23 feet 5-inch single.
57 feet 6-inch double.
95 feet 7½-inch double.
72 feet 8-inch double.
21 feet 3-inch double.
23 feet 5-inch double.

Prices low. Terms strictly cash on delivery.

Address Belting,

Care Southern Textile Bulletin.

HELP WANTED.

WANT A FULL SET OF CARDING, SPINNING AND WEAVE ROOM HELP FOR NIGHT RUN. ALL WHITE WORK AND ONE OF THE HEALTHIEST PLACES TO LIVE IN THE SOUTH. BOARDERS PREFERRED AT PRESENT AS WE ARE SHORT OF HOUSE ROOM. APPLY TO J. W. JENKINS, GEN. SUPT., R. F. D. 2, ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

Superintendent.

A thoroughly competent cotton mill man desires position as superintendent or manager, one who has had long practical experience on all classes of cotton goods in Northern mills. Good organizer and manager, 42 years of age and married. Best of references. Address "Supt." care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Napper for Sale.

For Sale—One Borschers napper 84 inches wide. Been run only a short time. Clothing in good condition. Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed on night job, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1024.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 15,000 spindle mill, either weaving or spinning. 27 years practical experience. Now employed as superintendent. Have experience in some of largest mills in South. Good references. Address No. 1025.

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium size mill or second hand in a large room. 12 years experience in card room. 5 years as second hand and grinder. Good references. Address No. 1026.

WANT position as overseer. Now employed as erector, but wish to secure position as spinner. Long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 1027.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 33 and have had lots of experience in cotton mill work. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1028.

WANT position as carder. Am now employed as carder and know how to watch my costs and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 1029.

WANT position as carder in large mill. Ran last job to entire satisfaction of employers and can give them as references. Have had long experience. Address No. 1030.

WANT position as either carder or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can furnish last employer as reference. Sober and reliable. Address No. 1031.

WANT position overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on two to six harness work both heavy and light, on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 1032.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1033.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced on all grades of yarns, including Sea Island and peeler cotton. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Fine experiences. Address No. 1034.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 15 years experience handling export and domestics of various constructions. Good references as to integrity and ability. Address No. 1035.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on cheviots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Good references. Address No. 1036.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving entire satisfaction, but wish large job in healthy section. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1037.

WANT position as Supt. 18 years experience in mill. Age 38. Married. Can give good references as to ability and character. Address No. 1046.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on a wide variety of goods and can furnish best of references. Now employed, but want larger job. Address No. 1038.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1039.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill on either white or colored work. Now employed as superintendent, but prefer more modern mill. Would not be interested at less than \$1,500 per year. Address No. 1040.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or designing, 11 years experience including lenos, corduroys, 4 velvet. Age 35, married, strictly sober. Can furnish references. Address No. 1041.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work and can give satisfactory references if desired. Address No. 1042.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as weaver in large mill. Have many years experience and am competent to run a mill. Best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 1043.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Am a married man of good character, and sober habits. Have had 15 years experience as overseer. Am now running carding and spinning but want a card room. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 1044.

WANT position as Supt. of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 37. Sober. Energetic. Married. Present position overseer of carding. Would consider large card room. Address No. 1045.

WANT to correspond with the management of any up-to-date mill in the South needing an expert outside overseer and cotton weigher. Can handle big job. Age 27. Single. Strictly temperate and ambitious. Now employed. Dandy references. Address 1047.

PATENTS

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Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insures better service.

Personal Attention Guaranteed

30 Years Active Service

SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

WANT position as carder in Georgia or Alabama. Age 34. Married. Overseer three years. Second hand 4 years. Card grinder 5 years. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1048.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have long experience in cotton mill work and am entirely competent. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1049.

A PRACTICAL mill man wants position as superintendent. Small yarn mill preferred. Would accept position as carder and spinner in large mill. Now employed but can change on short notice. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1050.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill in N. C. or S. C. Age 48. Have 30 years experience on a wide variety of white and colored goods. Have been superintendent 20 years. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1051.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Can furnish all former employers as references and can get results. Address No. 1052.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1053.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Held last position 10 years. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1054.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in large mill. Am a practical mill man, experienced in some of the best mills in the South, and can get results. Address No. 1055.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am young man of 32 years with family. Have had splendid training and can give satisfaction. My references as to character and ability are good. Address No. 1056.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$4.00 per day. Am now employed and can give present employers as references. Address No. 1057.

(Continued on next Page.)

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as overseer of carding in one of the best mills in the South, but desire superintendents job. Have made good here and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1058.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or traveling salesman. Have experiences in such positions and can furnish references. Address No. 1059.

WANT position as roller coverer. Have had long experience and can do first-class work. Would like to correspond with any mill considering a change of men. Address No. 1060.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 19 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 30. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1061.

WANT position as engineer, master mechanic or electrician. Have had 17 years experience with all kinds of boilers, engines, etc. 12 years experience in cotton mill machine shops. Good references. Address No. 1062.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish best of references both as to character and ability. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 1063.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Have had experience in first-class mills and always gave satisfaction. Best of references. Address No. 1064.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish all former employers as reference. Address No. 1065.

A SOUTHERN man now employed as superintendent wishes to correspond with a mill that needs a superintendent who can get results. Age 36. Married. Have held present position nine years. Gilt edge references. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 1066.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Age 26. Married. Strictly sober. Long experience and good references. Address No. 1067.

WANT position as master mechanic or machinist at not less than \$2.00 per day. Now employed and have long experience in cotton mill machine shops. Good references. Address No. 1068.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Now employed as overseer of weaving and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Fine references. Address No. 1069.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 1070.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent by practical man. Have 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all details connected with the manufacturing of cotton. Can give A-1 references as to ability and character. Address No. 1071.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed, but want larger mill. Good experience and satisfactory references. Address No. 1072.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1073.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Am now overseer and have run present job for three years but for good reasons prefer to change. Address No. 1074.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning in a medium-size mill. Prefer a place in South Carolina or Georgia. Prefer a weave mill on sheeting or drills. At present employed. Health of family reason for changing. Address No. 1075.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. 20 years experience in cotton mill steam plants and shops. Now employed and giving satisfaction. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1076.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer larger job. Long experience and fine references. Address No. 1077.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as carder, spinner and superintendent. Can furnish first-class references from present and former employers. Address No. 1078.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Special experience on combed yarn. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1079.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Now employed. Address No. 1080.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am now employed but want to change for larger job. Address No. 1081.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work and on all makes of looms. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 1082.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills, and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 1083.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. An Eastern man and an A-No. 1 spinner. Have had many years experience on all kinds of yarns, including novelty yarns of all descriptions. Best references. Address No. 1084.

WANT—Position as overseer weave room. Am good designer and have had eight years experience in weave room. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1085.

WANT position as superintendent of cloth mill, 10,000 to 25,000 spindles, have a number of years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed as overseer spinning in large mill. Married and strictly sober. Age 30 years. Technical graduate in cotton manufacturing. Would consider reasonable salary. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1087.

WANT position as overseer of carding in Piedmont section of North or South Carolina, preferably Greenville, S. C. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1088.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent and am capable of handling any size job. Age 45. Can give excellent references. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 1090.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill. Held last position as overseer of carding in large mill for over three years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1091.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill where I can invest part of my salary. Have long experience as overseer of carding and am now employed as such, but want place as superintendent. Age 35, good habits. Excellent references from present employers. Address No. 1092.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have ten years experience as overseer of cloth room on white and colored, finished and unfinished goods. Now employed but wish larger job. Age 35, sober, accurate and reliable. Satisfactory references. Address 1093.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 1094.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references from former employers. Address No. 1095.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed but prefer to change. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1098.

WANT position as superintendent. Am expert on fine as well as class yarns for all purposes. Know how to make dividends. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1099.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Long experience in both positions. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1103.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had four years experience and can give present and past employers as reference. Married and sober. Address No. 1102.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. Age 47. Have had 25 years experience in cotton mill steam plants. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1107.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill or superintendent of ten or twenty thousand spindle weaving mill. Experienced on both heavy and fine goods, plain and fancy. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1111.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on Draper, Stafford and plain looms. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1113.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. 14 years in mill, 8 years as overseer. Age 30. Married. Experienced on both white and colored work. Address No. 1114.

WANT position as superintendent. Would like to figure with any mill that is not getting results. Can furnish references and can change on short notice. Age 37. Address No. 1116.

Notable Anniversary.

It's five years ago today, and I'm going to celebrate my wouldn't wedding."

"Wouldn't wedding. Wooden, you mean?"

"No. Wouldn't. Five years ago today since I asked a girl if she'd marry me and she said she wouldn't."—Browning Magazine.

Not Needed.

Two college students were arraigned before the magistrate charged with hurdling the low spots in the road in their motor-car.

"Have you a lawyer?" asked the magistrate.

"We're not going to have any lawyer," answered the elder of the students. "We've decided to tell the truth."—New York Times.

"After I wash my face I always look into the mirror to see if it's clean, confided little Doris. "Don't you?"

"Don't have to. I look at the towel," rejoined Willie.—Browning's Magazine.

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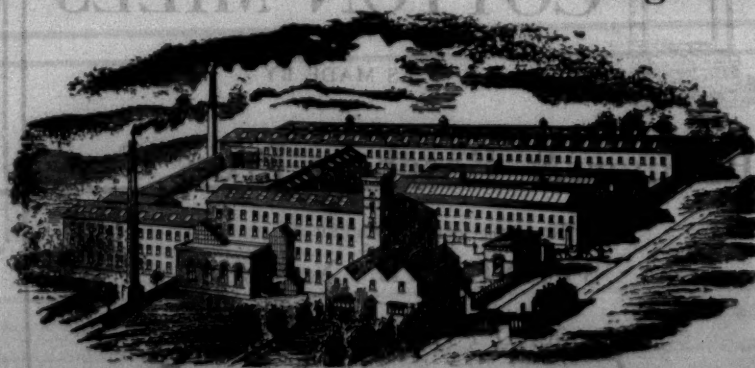
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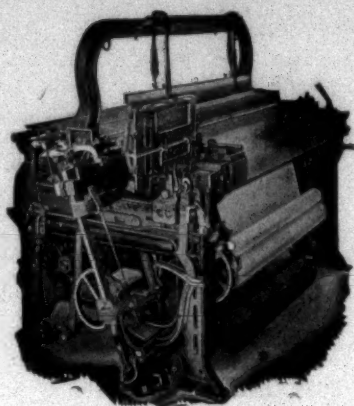
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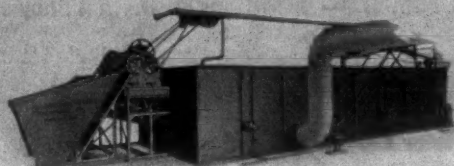
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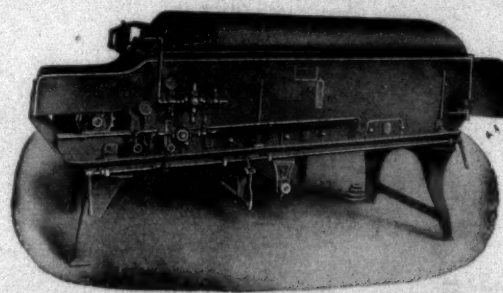
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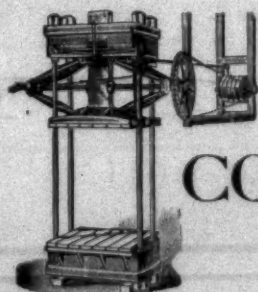
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